

POOLING COAL NECESSARY

Dr. Garfield Blames Shortage on War Conditions

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORTATION

An Increased Amount of Fuel Has Been Mined

Washington, Dec. 27.—Inquiry into the coal shortage displaced the sugar investigation in the program of the Senate committee yesterday, and Fuel Administrator Garfield was summoned as the first witness. The committee plans to take up the sugar problem again Friday, and probably will allow Fuel Administrator Hoover to reply to charges made by Claus A. Spreckels, president of the Federal Sugar Refining company, that the sugar shortage was caused by the food administration's fixed import price.

Dr. Garfield told the committee that the war continues very long the government will be compelled to pool coal and sell it at reasonable prices. Some coal operators, he said, are making the greatest profits in their history, but he considered high prices a stimulus to the great production of the war demands. The fuel administrator said little relief is in prospect for the congestion on railroads until after their operation is centralized. Dr. Garfield said he does not want to place blame for lack of transportation on anyone, nor does he want to try to shift blame that might be attached to his administration. He added that it is impossible for the railroads to cope with the situation.

"Coal is responsible for one-half the congested traffic, and thousands of cars are being backed up at bottle-neck points through which the railroads have endeavored to move large amounts," he said. "The only thing to do is just what we have done—asked Judge Lovett for a priority order for coal and to appeal to operators to shoot whatever coal they can to points where most needed. That has helped in some respects."

Dr. Garfield mentioned Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Toledo as examples of "bottle-neck" points, but said there are many others. Mines in eastern West Virginia are shipping west and those in the western part shipping east, causing congestion at meeting points. A change involves great detail in changing contracts which are not closed until next April. "Unless conditions are improved I may abrogate these contracts and divert shipments to prevent congestion," Dr. Garfield said.

"I think it a wise plan," remarked Senator Kenyon. "War demands for bituminous coal have been greater than mines could meet, although the increase of production this year has been normal, Dr. Garfield said. In an effort to alleviate conditions, he said, the fuel administration is laying emphasis on stimulating production rather than regulating price. When the operators complain that prices fixed by the president are too low, we are inclined to give them the benefit of the doubt," Dr. Garfield said.

Private consumers have felt the shortage because the government has come first in its demands, but that rule has been changed in the last few days, Dr. Garfield said. "We are giving it to the people first now," he said. "With a discontented people we could not make much progress in the war."

"Conditions are much better now than the severe cold wave has passed and preparations are being made for the future," he said. "I can guarantee that we have the situation well in hand," Dr. Garfield declared.

Senator Kenyon asked the fuel administrator if he had information of dividends of some of the large operators and he answered that he knew big profits were being made, but believed them necessary to stimulate production. Questioned further by Senator Kenyon, Dr. Garfield said his organization is composed of about 20 persons, chief of whom are engineering experts, lawyers, coal producers and others.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT AND INCREASED WAGES

Men and women of ordinary education, training and experience, and those who have not worked before.

During normal times the trained and experienced person receives preference, but now is the opportunity for all, and the chance to become trained and experienced. There is opportunity to change from the small job to the large industrial concern, from the small town to the city or industrial center where night schools and colleges are available. From the large city to the smaller place. Do you want employment with one of the large munitions, airplane, automobile, ship or steel-making corporations?

Do you want to go East, West, North or South to work in New York, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, St. Paul, Detroit, New Orleans, or elsewhere? Do you want to get with a concern which operates in many places, and gives you the opportunity to travel and develop? Clerks, salesmen, stenographers, inspectors, demonstrators, testers, a foreman, metal workers, woodworkers, machine operators, doctors, dentists, etc., are wanted. Regardless of your education, training or experience send us the coupon below, and it may help you to remunerative employment, and help some manufacturer or dealer to fulfill his contracts.

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This course of medicine will be worth many times the cost when it removes that tired feeling, that paleness and anemic tendency, that warning of waning strength, that weakness of body that opens the way for disease, that backache and other symptoms of kidney trouble, constipation, and that grumpy touch of humors.

Many people need this splendid combination to make perfect health. Others may not need all three, but almost every body needs and will find relief in at least one of them.—Adv.

PERSHING'S MEN MUST NOT WRITE TO STRANGERS

Practice of American Women of "Adopting" Soldiers Is Discouraged—The Mails Are Becoming Congested.

With the American Army in France, Dec. 27 (By Associated Press).—The American expeditionary force wishes to discourage the budding practice of American women in "adopting" individual soldiers in France for the period of the war. The practice already threatens to choke the congested mail service and result in delay in the transmission of important matter. Moreover, the censorship regulations forbid the men to correspond with strangers, and as this rule is being enforced rigidly it is desired that the people at home refrain from putting men here in an embarrassing position, as they feel under obligations to answer such communications.

An example of the interest certain women at home are taking in "adoption" is an advertisement which has reached headquarters showing the picture of a pretty girl and urging soldiers without godmothers to write to a given address.

TUSCARORA LOST; CREW OF 35 DROWNED

American Lake Vessel, Requisitioned for Trans-Atlantic Service, Founders North of Cape Breton.

New York, Dec. 27.—The American steamship Tuscarora, formerly a lake vessel and requisitioned by the United States shipping board for Atlantic service, together with her entire crew of 35 men, is believed to have been lost at sea somewhere north of Cape Breton island, according to advices received in shipping circles yesterday from Nova Scotia.

The crew of the Tuscarora were recruited in New England ports. She was commanded by Capt. Crowell, from Cape Cod. The Tuscarora, before being requisitioned by the shipping board, was owned by the Lehigh Valley Transportation company and operated between lake ports. In September the vessel, with others, was towed through the Welland canal, and returned to Montreal, from where she sailed for New York, Dec. 6. The last word of her was received when she passed Father Point on the St. Lawrence the following day.

TOBACCO "NECESSITY," NOT A LUXURY

British Food Controller Believes Its Derivation Would Be a Misfortune.

London, Dec. 11 (By mail).—Tobacco is a necessity, not a luxury, declares Lord Rhonda, the food controller, in a statement published here. "We must have tobacco," he says. "I believe that its loss would be a national misfortune. It means much both to the manual laborer and to him who works with his brains. Men would eat a great deal more if they did not have tobacco. I hold that the deprivation of it would work great discomfort."

Some system of rationing tobacco, however, is forecast by the newspapers.

NO MORE STRIKES

Or Lockouts in Chicago Packing Houses During War.

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The formal agreement between packing house owners and employees, which makes John E. Williams, federal fuel administrator for Illinois, arbitrator of all labor disputes in the big packing plants of the United States until the end of the war, was expected to be signed yesterday by representatives of both sides. The agreement was reached Christmas day after a series of conferences conducted by President Wilson's labor mediation board.

The agreement provides that there can be neither strike nor lockout in packing plants during the war.

The procedure under which Mr. Williams will operate was outlined by a member of the labor commission as follows:

"Any man has the privilege and right to appeal to Mr. Williams, but he must do so in his individual capacity only and cannot represent an organization. 'Wages, working hours and all details shall be settled by Mr. Williams.'"

STEFANSSON IS SAFE

Arctic Explorer and His Party Reach Fort Yukon.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, last heard from in a letter received in March, 1916, has arrived with his party at Fort Yukon, Alaska, according to word received by the naval department. The Stefansson expedition was divided into the northern and southern divisions. Stefansson, in charge of the northern, set out to explore uncharted parts of Beaufort sea and search for new land. His party started on the government steamer Karluk. The Karluk was crushed by the ice and sunk, eight members of the party losing their lives in an attempt to reach Herald island. Nine made their escape. Despite this disaster Stefansson continued his work in the far north through 1915, 1916 and most of 1917.

SEC. BAKER TOLD TO ACT

Resolution Orders War Department to Ascertain the Facts

AS TO CLOTHING SHORTAGE

In the Training Camps and to Supply the Needs

Washington, Dec. 27.—The war department was practically commanded by the Senate committee on military affairs yesterday afternoon to provide proper clothing for men in every camp and cantonment in the United States. In a resolution unanimously adopted by the committee, Secretary of War Baker was asked immediately to supply 20,000 overcoats and 47,000 woolen blouses for the enlisted men at nine southern camps. Mr. Baker was asked "to ascertain by wire to-day" if any "shortage of clothing exists in any of our camps." If so, he is requested to direct that the shortage be supplied immediately.

The committee said that with winter here the usual routine with regard to supplying clothing should be suspended. It recommended that the commanding officers of the camps be directed to buy clothing at the nearest points to their camps, if this is the quickest way to obtain the wearing apparel.

The resolution is one of the most pointed adopted by a committee of Congress in recent years. It probably will be followed by others even more important.

GERMAN CAVALRY STILL LARGE FORCE

But It Has Been Partly Used to Make Up Other Units of Military Strength, Following the End of the Rumanian Campaign.

French Front, Dec. 27 (Correspondence).—Trench warfare has not diminished the German cavalry forces, as had been generally supposed, for information which has just reached the correspondent of the Associated Press shows the total of squadrons in the service to be even higher than it was at the mobilization in 1914.

Changes, however, have been introduced in the mounted arm of the service by which some of the squadrons temporarily have been dismounted and utilized as infantry, while the formations have undergone considerable variation.

At present the German army has at its disposal no fewer than 649 squadrons of cavalry, comprising active, reserve, mobile Ersatz, Landwehr and Landsturm units. Out of these 144 have been separated from their horses and used as infantry. This figure compares with 440 squadrons on a peace footing.

When war began the German cavalry was at once formed into 11 divisions, each composed of six regiments of four squadrons. Besides those, there were also the bodies of divisional cavalry attached to the active and reserve divisions of infantry.

Rumania's entry into the war made more cavalry formations necessary and the number of organized divisions was at once increased to 14. The spring of 1917 saw the end of the Rumanian campaign, and with this came a decrease of the divisional formations to six, while the divisions themselves were reduced from six regiments to four each. At the same time independent brigades of mounted troops were formed, of which the existence of at least five is known, each having three regiments of four squadrons each.

Nearly every infantry division is provided also with a unit of cavalry whose strength varies according to the nature of the country in which the troops are operating. From among the cavalrymen who, temporarily, are not employed on mounted duty at the front, 23 regiments of riflemen have been formed, which take their turn in holding trenches with the ordinary infantry formations. Each of these regiments is composed of four squadrons and a squadron of machine gunners.

Besides these other units of cavalry, men selected from the regiments of the active army are from time to time used as infantry, but their exact numbers are not ascertainable.

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For Dangerous, Obstinate Colds—No Injurious Drugs

Never wait for a cold to wear out—it wears away the lungs instead. Neglected colds often lead to pneumonia. Father John's Medicine gives prompt relief from colds and throat troubles.

Guaranteed free from alcohol and nerve-debilitating drugs upon which many medicines depend for their temporary effect, and which are dangerous, because they weaken the body and allow the disease to get a deeper hold.—Adv.

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health By "Fruit-a-lives"

382 St. Valer St., Montreal. "In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-lives'. I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-lives' enough". H. WHITMAN. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

WILLIAMS MAY BE MADE RAILROAD ADMINISTRATOR

Comptroller of Currency Is Regarded as Man Most Likely to Be Picked By the President.

Washington, Dec. 27.—John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, was being discussed yesterday in official circles as the most probable selection for federal railroad administrator, should President Wilson decide to appoint one.

In the event that Comptroller Williams is not selected, those apparently best informed on the situation believed the war may be undertaken by Secretary McAdoo, who, however, would not relinquish his place as secretary of the treasury, but would surround himself with a cabinet of railroad men. Developments all pointed to an evident decision by President Wilson to soon begin federal administration of railroads, although there was no official announcement.

NINE BOMBS IN CALIFORNIA STATE CAPITOL BUILDINGS?

Letter to Governor Stephens Demands Payment of \$50,000 Before 3 O'clock on Afternoon of Dec. 31.

Sacramento, Cal., Dec. 27.—A letter declaring nine bombs had been placed in the executive mansion, capitol buildings, police station and residences of "two head officers of the state" has been received by Governor William D. Stephens, and turned over the police, it became known yesterday. The letter demanded that \$50,000 be placed in a rock pile, presumably near Oakland, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock.

LIBERTY LOAN FOURS SELL DOWN TO \$96.76

New Record Figures in Transactions on New York Stock Exchange Yesterday.

New York, Dec. 27.—Liberty loan 4 per cent bonds of the last issue sold at new low mark in the stock exchange yesterday, transactions recorded at \$96.76 for \$100 bonds. The 3½ per cent bonds of the first issue sold at \$98.50 to \$98.92.

MOTH INFESTATION DECREASED.

Work Against Insects Results in Areas Being Made Free.

A decrease of 98 square miles in the area infested by the gypsy moth and a decrease of 171 square miles eliminated from quarantines against the browntail moth, as the result of work carried on by the bureau of entomology of the United States department of agriculture, are noted in the annual report by the chief of the bureau to the secretary of agriculture.

No new colonies of the gypsy moth or browntail moth outside of the area known to be infested have been reported in the past season.

SHIPS DELAYED THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Loss Equivalent to Idleness of 20,000 Workmen for a Month From Labor Troubles.

Washington, Dec. 27.—More than a half million working days—the equivalent of the labor of 20,000 workmen for a solid month—have been lost to the government's shipbuilding program through strikes and lockouts, R. B. Stevens of the shipping board yesterday told the Senate investigating committee.

MILLIONS IN WAR SAVINGS.

Federal Reserve Banks Sell \$12,500,000 Worth of Savings Certificates.

New York, Dec. 27.—Federal reserve banks throughout the country have sold \$12,500,000 worth of war saving certificates and \$800,000 worth of thrift stamps.

Chicago banks have taken 749,000 war savings certificates and Philadelphia 673,200. New York is third. In the sale of thrift stamps, New York is leading every other city, 926,795 having been distributed, while Cleveland is second with 378,000 and Boston third with 319,000.

VERMONT DEFENDED IN SOUTHERN PAPER

Capt. E. W. Gibson of First Vermont Infantry Shows Charlotte, N. C., Observer Wherein Vermont Is Not Slacker State.

Capt. Ernest W. Gibson of Company I, First Vermont infantry, who is at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., writes in the Charlotte Observer of December 20 a vigorous defense of Vermont against the charge of slackness in enlistments. His defense is so admirable that it is reproduced herewith:

To the Editor of The Observer: My attention is called to your recent editorial, "The Recruiting Record," in which it is stated in substance that Vermont is one of the laggard states in the matter of voluntary enlistments for the army. The Observer can hardly be called to account for the assertion contained in the editorial, since the same charge has been made in northern papers, which by reason of their near location to the state criticized, were in a position to know better. I know you are only too willing to have the facts appear.

The war department's published record of states failing to meet their quota only covers the regular army. Two other armies are in the process of formation, the National Guard army and the national army. The first quota for the national army has been filled by each state through the draft. The only fair basis of determining if a state has filled its quota is to take its records for the two armies where voluntary enlistments are accepted, namely the regular army and the National Guard army.

The adjutant general of the army has not furnished, so far as I know, the official statistics of enlistments since June 30. The official statement will be made when the quota is levied under the selective service law. Therefore any comparison must now stand on the figures of June 30, 1917.

In the whole nation, between the date of the call of the Vermont troops and June 30, there were enlisted in the regular army and the National Guard, 301,093 men or 26.16 per cent of the gross quota apportioned by the president to the several states. In Vermont, according to the figures given to the public by Governor Graham, for the same period there were 1,316 enlistments, or 40.57 per cent of the gross quota. As compared with the entire nation Vermont furnished 155.14 per cent of its share. In enlistments in the two armies, Vermont followed Oregon, 57.30 per cent; Wyoming 53.31 per cent; Kansas 53.40 per cent; South Dakota 47.06 per cent; Maine 46.28 per cent and Iowa 41 per cent and stood seventh.

Taking the strength of the National Guard at the time of the call, and enlistments to June 30, 1917, in the National Guard and regular army, the aggregate for the United States was 653,085, or 40.42 per cent of the gross quota. Vermont's aggregate for the same period was 2,188, or 67.47 per cent. As compared with the rest of the United States Vermont furnished 166.92 per cent and stood eighth in the list, being passed only by Hawaii, Oregon, District of Columbia, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Wyoming.

So many enlisted voluntarily in Vermont that the state was called upon to furnish but 1,049 men for the national army, or 32.53 per cent of its allotment for the army. Windham county more than filled its quota; was not called upon to furnish any men and in other counties only few men were required. Vermont has always done her part. Non-patriotic people are to be found. Battling with a naturally barren soil and a sometimes bleak climate, her citizens, while building a rugged character that has made its impression on that of the nation, have made the land respond and have wrought a wealth far above the average.

May point to facts of history to prove her patriotism? When England, with the power of her great navy, tried immediately after the Declaration of Independence, to separate New England from the rest of the colonies, her green landmen built a fleet and on Lake Champlain which ended the hope of the mother country, her fighting men turned the tide at the battle of Bennington and forced Burgoyne's surrender; they dragged the cannon across two hundred miles of almost trackless wilderness and made the success of Washington at Boston possible; while fighting for the colonies, she maintained her independence of all the world for thirteen years and until accepted into the Union; in the war of 1812, when Britain again tried to invade New England by Lake Champlain, her men who had never seen the ocean, manned the boats again fashioned from her forests and under the gallant Macdonough sent the pick of the British seamen down to defeat; it was one of her college presidents who led the charge at Chautapee, falling in the moment of victory; it was her Devereux who commanded the victorious fleet at Manila; her Clark who piloted the Oregon around the cape and brought her safe and ready for the battle at Santiago; 14 days after the first call for border service came, the First Vermont under an able commander, president of one of her colleges, was 2,500 miles from home and ready for the emergency; with the breaking out of this war her young men went in great number into the Canadian army and have been fighting and falling in front line trenches; the state with a population of less than half a million has furnished 50 miles of Charlotte appropriated a million dollars for the war, and voted to pay her soldiers \$10 per month in addition to regular government pay; raised and equipped a full war strength regiment and provided enough equipment for another; raised a regiment of men declared by expert examiners for the army to be the best physically developed men they had been called upon to examine and out of which only 20 men in 2,500 were taken as unfit for the most strenuous work. We have our faults, many of them, but slackers, never.

In the center of your beautiful city is a tablet, commemorative to the signing of a declaration of independence. I am in my home country is a tablet which marks the spot where the first blood of the American revolution was shed in defense of that declaration. To-day North Carolina and Vermont stand united to uphold the principles here proclaimed, for a government of the people and in opposition to autocracy. Let us vie with each other in striving for a full realization of triumphant victory for justice, and the teachings of the Nazarene. We of the north will endeavor to bear our full share of the burden and sacrifice and we know the people of this great state will bear theirs.

I have your pardon the space for this letter. We would be untrue to ourselves if we failed to defend our state, and unworthy the confidence of the folks at home. Ernest W. Gibson, Camp Greene, Dec. 18.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVES' signature on box, 30c.—Adv.

As unhealthy body, and the unhappiness and misery which follow, may be prevented by ordinary judgment and care. Keep your stomach and kidneys in shape and you will have good health. The kidneys' work is to throw off the poisonous matters which enter the body. If they perform this work regularly and automatically, the other organs will take care of themselves.

Diseased conditions of the bladder or kidneys are indicated by nervousness, sleeplessness, that tired, worn-out feeling, dizziness, aches, backache, lumbago, rheumatism, pain in the lower abdomen, many so-called female troubles.

About two capsules each day will keep you cool and feeling fine. Money refunded if they do not help you. But remember to ask for the imported GOLD MEDAL brand. In smaller packages.—Adv.

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THY NEIGHBOR

By LOIS WOOD.

Linnelle moved into his bachelor apartments on the 19th of the month. He had had a suite down at the exclusive Walmers, on Washington square, when Alston & Co. gave him the order for a book. It was to deal with New York life on the group system, showing how the city was divided into little neighborhood villages, especially among the poor.

Young Alston had suggested that he move over to the East side and study conditions among the submerged tenth at first hand. It had not appealed to Linnelle. He was not of the tramp-poet variety. Even while he liked to be a denizen of the old Greenwich village, still his quarters were on the north side of the square. But it came to pass that he became an inmate—he would not call it resident—of the Dicks apartments.

At some time Mr. Dicks had felt the weight of millions preying upon his mind and had placed model apartments for the deserving poor in their midst on the East side.

After the third day in his new lodgings the monotony palled on him. He had prowl around the neighborhood and made the alarming discovery that instead of being in the midst of thugs and night hawks he was in the midst of highly respectable old settlers. Instead of their being peculiar to their kind, they regarded him as a rara avis.

He was buying green peppers and fresh tomatoes at the corner Greek market at the corner and answering his questions idly, when he became aware of another customer who seemed highly amused at his inquisition.

"You stay very long?" asked Mario, "for awhile."

"What do you do for a living? Write? Play the music? Paint? Sculpt? No? Just professor, huh?" Linnelle felt his face redden as the girl smiled.

"Must one give an excuse for living here?" he asked.

And Mario let it pass. Hearing the girl give her address for the delivery of goods, Linnelle realized that he had a neighbor. He caught one swift glance from big gray eyes that smiled at him as he passed on. When his own goods were delivered via the dumb-waiter there was another basket returned. Just as he was starting to write down a new idea, his telephone bell started to ring. It was his neighbor, Mario had told her he had left her goods with Mr. Linnelle, apartment 12. Would he be kind enough to let her have them?

Linnelle smoked savagely on his return. She had been smiling at him again in that cool, appraising, amused way. He plunged at his work with avidity, trying to banish the memory of a slim young person in a rose linen smock with curly, dark hair.

He made the discovery the next morning that from his windows on the inner court he could look over at her

windows. Quite against his instinct of good taste he found himself doing so constantly. She had window boxes where spring bulbs bloomed profusely.

She came twice a day to water her plants. Then she would stand for a long while looking steadfastly up at the square patch of sky five stories above. He used to wonder if she could be a sun worshiper. The shaft of sunlight just struck her windows as it shone aslant down the court, and she drank it in even as her flowers did. So passed the weeks and their acquaintance ripened.

His book was nearing completion toward the middle of the summer. He had dinner at a little Turkish restaurant on Twenty-sixth street. It was nearly nine when he put his passkey in the lock of his own door.

"Oh! Mr. Linnelle." It was Marjorie Fraser, her face pale and anxious. "I wonder if I could ask you to come and look at my window. I just got home myself, and it looks as if someone had entered the apartment." Linnelle followed her down the hall.

In her little living room the scrim curtains and daffodil valance lay in a crumpled heap on the floor, the upper window pane had a round hole through its center.

"Do you think anyone is here?" she asked, standing in the doorway. For answer Linnelle glanced around quickly and picked up a baseball that had rolled under the steam heater.

"There's your burglar," he laughed and laid it on the table.

"I'll be so glad when this is over," she said. "I've soaked in local atmosphere until I'm sick and tired of it, and I want to go home. You see, Mr. Linnelle, I'm an actress and I have a perfectly dandy part in Carruthers' new production, 'Children of Clay.' I only came down here to live and catch the spirit of the East side. If it hadn't been for you living so near to me I'd have been scared to death."

"If it hadn't been for you living so near to me I'd have been bored to death," returned Linnelle. "Come up to the roof. I want to tell you there." And they went on up the five flights of stairs together.

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Successful Winter Trip to Seal Islands.

The government steamship Roosevelt is on her way to Seattle with a full cargo of seal skins, seal meat and other products from the Seal Islands, having successfully carried out the novel and dangerous task of carrying coal and other supplies to the islands in the middle of the winter.

Commissioner H. M. Smith of the bureau of fisheries, department of commerce, reports that as a result of the trip the natives are well fortified against the severe weather that has already set in, and will be much more comfortable and contented in consequence. Great difficulty was experienced in unloading supplies and taking on the island products, as the Behring sea was constantly swept by tempestuous winds.

The return cargo consists of 4,238 seal skins, and various casks of corned seal meat and other products, as well as 3,500 sacks of bones which will weigh